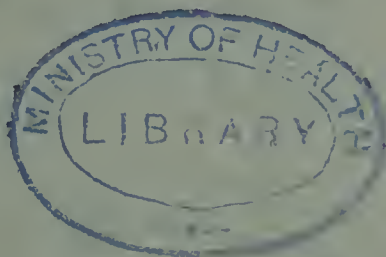


Urban District Council of Adwick-le-Street



*The Health
of
Adwick-le-Street*

1953

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Adwick-le-Street,
Near Doncaster.

JOHN FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

W. SENIOR, ~~L.H.C.A.~~ M.S.I.H.,
Sanitary Inspector.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ADWICK-LE-STREET

Chairman of the Council:
Councillor A. McCracken

Vice-Chairman:
Ald. J. W. LANE, B.E.M., J.P.

Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee:
Councillor H. BAYNHAM

Chairman of the Health Sub-Committee
County Councillor T. BAYNHAM

Members of the Health and Housing Committee:

Coun. H. Perkins	Coun. A. Oldacre
Coun. T. Bowater	Coun. P. C. Topliss
Coun. G. Bramley	Coun. T. Watts
Coun. W. Cranfield, J.P.	Coun. A. Harwood
Coun. A. Roberts	Coun. R. Young
Coun. J. Shaw	Coun. J. H. Lewis
Coun. J. Wordley	Coun. C. Mann

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
ADWICK-LE-STREET

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Adwick-le-Street,
near Doncaster.
July, 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Adwick-le-Street Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants of the district for the year 1953, and I have taken the opportunity of giving details of the health service controlled by me as Divisional Medical Officer.

The health of the inhabitants of the district continues to be satisfactory. The Birth Rate increased during the year and there was a slight increase in the Death Rate. The Infantile Mortality Rate showed a marked and most satisfactory reduction. The increase in the number of cases of Infectious Diseases was due to an outbreak of measles.

The National Coal Board officials have contributed much to the well-being of the inhabitants of the district by converting most of the boilers at the two pits to mechanised stoking. Bullcroft Pit has now been completely converted and Brodsworth Pit partially converted. No longer can this be pointed out as a colliery district by reason of the colliery chimneys belching black smoke day and night.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the various Committees and to my fellow Officials for their help and co-operation during the year. I am particularly indebted to the Sanitary Inspector and to the Public Health Staff for their valued help.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

1—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS:

- (a) **Medical Officer of Health:**
JOHN FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
- (b) **Sanitary Inspector:**
W. SENIOR, M.S.I.A.
- (c) **Clerk:**
Miss R. HOLLAND

2—DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICE:

- (a) **Divisional Medical Officer of Health:**
Dr. JOHN FERGUSON.
- (b) **Assistant Medical Officer of Health:**
Dr. A. KROPACZ.
- (c) **Pædiatrician:**
Dr. C. C. HARVEY.
- (d) **Ante-Natal Medical Officer:**
Dr. D. CHAPMAN.
- (e) **Health Visitors:**
Miss B. M. JOHNSON.
Miss M. LAMBERT.
Miss A. PETERSON.
Miss O. M. STONE.
Miss P. CRAWLEY (Tuberculosis).
- (f) **Midwives:**
S. EDWARDS. Tel. No. Adwick-le-Street 2156.
J. GOODINSON. Tel. No. Adwick-le-Street 2191.
H. HUDSPITH. Tel. No. Adwick-le-Street 2117.
H. le VANN. Tel. No. Adwick-le-Street 2244.
Mrs. L. STONE (Relief). Tel. No. Doncaster 3883.
R. HUNTER (Relief). Tel. No. Doncaster 49790.
Mrs. M. CRAIG (Temporary).
- (g) **Home Nurses:**
B. MURGATROYD. Tel. No. Adwick-le-Street 2193.
W. MARSH. Tel. No. Adwick-le-Street 3149.
M. BOOLEY (Relief). Tel. No. Doncaster 53189.
- (h) **Mental Health Visitor:**
Miss P. CONWAY.
- (i) **Mental Social Worker:**
Mrs. HERRETT.
- (j) **Speech Therapist:**
Mrs. HILTON.
- (k) **Senior Clerk:**
C. W. VALLANCE.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	3,605 acres
Registrar General's estimate of:	
(1) Resident Population mid-year 1953 ...	18,760
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1953	5,077
Rateable Value	£80,900
Sum represented by a penny rate	£313

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Corrected for inward and outward returns)

Births

LIVE BIRTHS				1952	1953
Total number				316	366
Birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)				—	19·5
„ „ „ (adjusted)				17·0	20·0
Birth rate for England and Wales ...				15·3	15·5
			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate			176	179	355
Illegitimate			9	2	11
Total			185	181	366
STILL BIRTHS				1952	1953
Total number				10	6
Rate for 1,000 population				0·53	0·32
Rate for England and Wales ...				0·35	0·35
			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate			1	5	6
Illegitimate			—	—	—
Total			1	5	6

The Birth Rate has dropped markedly since 1947, when it was 26·6, compared with this year's figure of 20.

DEATHS				1952	1953
Total Number of Deaths				177	195
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)				9·5	10·4
Death rate per 1,000 population (corrected)				12·6	13·8
Death rate per 1,000 population England and Wales				11·3	11·4
Deaths from:				1952	1953
Cancer				34	28
Tuberculosis (all forms)				3	5
Heart Disease				44	52
Pregnancy and Childbirth				—	—

Comment on Vital Statistics.

The Birth Rate shows an increase over 1952, there being 366 births, an increase of 50. This increase follows a yearly decline in the Birth Rate since 1947. The number of Still Births fell from 10 to 6 and the number of Illegitimate Births also fell from 10 to 6.

It is pleasing to report a marked fall in the Infantile Mortality Rate, that is, the death rate of children under one years of age per 1,000 births. The actual number of such children who died fell from 15 to 10, and a table is appended showing the ages at which they died and the causes of death.

The Death Rate shows a slight increase over 1952. The common causes of death were: Heart Disease and Circulatory Diseases 62, Disease of Respiratory System 28, and Cancer 28.

In 1952 one person died as a result of a motor accident, but in 1953 this figure unfortunately rose to 7. There can be few districts of a similar size where so many tragic and unnecessary deaths have occurred due to such a cause. More prevention is urgently required, and with the Great North Road running through the district, although speed restricted in parts, the work of the Council's Safety First Committee is of paramount importance. The Council's scheme for lighting their part of the main road of the country should be expedited by the appropriate ministry.

Four inhabitants were killed by other violent causes compared with three in 1952.

No deaths occurred as a result of pregnancy or childbirth.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The Infantile Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

	1952	1953
Adwick-le-Street per 1,000 births ...	47·6	27·3
England and Wales per 1,000 births	27·6	26·8

The number of deaths of children under one year was 10.

An investigation of these deaths showed the following conditions were the main factors or contributing factors in the cause of death:

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	3 deaths
Bronchitis and Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3 "
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	...	2 "

The age group for these 10 deaths were:

Up to 24 hours	1—7 days	1—4 weeks	1 mth.—1 year
1	3	3	3

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Birth Weight	Total Born				No who died under 28 days.		No. who survived 28 days.
	Dead		Alive		at home	at hospital	
	at home	at hospital	at home	at hospital			
Under 3 lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 lbs.	—	2	1	2	1	1	1
4—5½ lbs.	—	1	7	9	—	—	16
	—	3	8	11	1	1	17

INFANT MORTALITY PREMATURE BIRTHS

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1915	10,431	39·00	12·60	147·40
1920	11,797	30·90	9·90	67·70
1930	19,230	25·70	11·00	60·40
1935	19,650	19·60	12·90	80·70
1936	19,680	18·30	13·90	72·20
1937	19,330	16·70	13·60	58·20
1938	19,170	18·90	14·70	74·10
1939	19,050	19·52	13·46	72·58
1940	18,050	18·94	13·06 (crude)	40·81
1941	18,120	19·75	9·27 (crude)	77·12
1942	17,890	19·67	8·66 (crude)	53·97
1943	17,670	20·71	10·01 (crude)	71·03
1944	17,700	25·00	8·89 (crude)	49·43
1945	18,060	21·87	11·68 (crude)	96·20
1946	19,120	21·86	9·05 (crude)	35·88
1947	19,100	26·6	10·0 (crude)	71·0
1948	18,880	24·0	8·6 (crude)	53·0
1949	18,080	19·2	9·83 (crude)	65·6
			13·14 (corrected)	
1950	18,950	18·2	13·2 (corrected)	54·4
1951	18,640	19·12	12·12 (corrected)	28·7
1952	18,620	17·0	12·63 (corrected)	47·46
1953	18,760	20·0	13·8 (corrected)	27·3

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1953

Based on Registrar-General's Figures.

The following table shows an interesting comparison between this Authority's Vital Statistics and those of the W.R.C.C. Urban Authorities, the W.R.C.C. as a whole and England and Wales.

Crude Rate	Adwick-le-Street Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales Pro'nal figures.
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population) ...	19.5	15.4	15.7	15.5
DEATH RATES (all per 1,000 estimated population) ...				
All Causes	10.4	12.5	11.6	11.4
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases excluding T.B., but including Syph & other V.D.	0.05	0.09	0.08	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.21	0.17	0.16	0.18
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02
Respiratory Diseases (exclud- ing tuberculosis of respira- tory System†)	1.87	1.39	1.30	*
Cancer	1.5	1.99	1.88	1.99
Heart & Circulatory Diseases‡	3.3	4.63	4.26	*
INFANT MORTALITY (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	27.3	27.6	29.2	26.8
MATERNAL MORTALITY (deaths of mothers in child- births per 1,000 live births)	0.00	0.38	0.51	0.76
STILL BIRTHS	0.32	25.0	24.7	22.4

† Combined death rate from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.

‡ Combined death rate from Heart Disease and other diseases of the Circulatory System.

* Figures not available.

Social Conditions.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the district are coal mining, railway work and engineering, with tradesmen and shopkeepers who cater for their needs.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

1. Child Welfare Service and Health Visiting Service.

The necessity for a local authority Child Welfare Service has been questioned now that everyone, including children, can have free medical advice and treatment. It must be remembered that Infant Welfare Clinics are purely educational and preventive in character. They are not treatment centres; all babies requiring medical treatment are referred to their own doctors. The aims of these centres are to encourage a normal common-sense attitude to the rearing of babies, to help the mothers in every possible way by advice on care and feeding, and to discover at the earliest age any physical or mental defect.

The work at the infant clinic is supplemented by home visiting. Health Visitors are not sick visitors, but their work must of necessity bring them into contact with the general practitioners. It is important that health visitors should establish a working co-operation with all the doctors in the area, and their services as highly-qualified nursing-social experts should be as valuable to the busy general practitioners as are the services of the home nurses and the midwife. In past years the work of the health visitor at clinics and visiting has been a contributory factor in the reduction of the infantile mortality rate. Now that there is a much wider field for her services, the health visitor should make an important contribution to the welfare of the community as a whole.

(a) Clinics.

The attendance at these clinics is as follows:

Presbyterian Chapel, Owston Road, Carcroft—

Thursday, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

Woodside Chapel, Woodlands, near Doncaster—

Thursday, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

Carcroft Woodlands Total

No. of attendances during year:

(a) Children under 1 year	...	2651	3003	5654
(b) Children 1—5 years	...	2063	1705	3768

No. of cases seen by Doctor:

(a) Children under 1 year	...	193	272	465
(b) Children 1—5 years	...	257	227	484

No. who attended for first time during year:

(a) Under 1 year	...	144	192	336
(b) 1 to 5 years	...	259	307	566

Total No. of Sessions	...	96	96	192
-----------------------	-----	----	----	-----

Average attendance per session:

(a) Under 1 year	...	27.6	17.7	29
(b) 1 to 5 years	...	21.4	17.7	19

(b) Home Visits.					
No. of first visits to children:					
(a) Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	361
(b) 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	268
No. of re-visits to children:					
(a) Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	1934
(b) 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	3349
No. of Ante-Natal Visits:					
(a) First Visits	...	...	...	...	112
(b) Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	...	217
No. of Special Visits	...	...	...	...	2159
Total Visits					8400

2. Maternity Service.

Domiciliary midwifery under the National Health Service Act is in some respects an ill-defined scheme, and more co-ordination would seem desirable.

(a) The expectant mother can engage her own doctor for the confinement and he will carry out the ante natal examinations. As the doctor also uses the services of the midwife at the confinement it would seem desirable that the midwife be informed as soon as possible in order that she can give general supervision.

(b) The expectant mother can engage the services of the midwife without the doctor and in this case the midwife arranges for the expectant mother to attend the ante natal clinic. Should any abnormal condition develop in pregnancy, labour, lying-in period or the child, the midwife must send for medical aid.

(c) Where home conditions are unsuitable a social booking is made at the Hamilton Annexe maternity unit. In some cases these social booking are also given to mothers with their first baby or who have more than four children.

At the ante natal clinics advice is given on diet, the hygiene of pregnancy, layette, maternity benefits, relaxation classes are held for mothers having their first babies, preparation is made for breast feeding, and every mother has a sample of blood taken for blood grouping and other investigation. Most of the cases attending these clinics are midwives' cases and social bookings, but cases which have engaged a doctor for the confinement also attend, particularly for blood examination.

(a) Ante-Natal Clinics.

Carcroft ... Monday, 1 p.m.—4 p.m.
Woodlands ... Tuesday, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

		Total No. of Attendances		
		Carcroft	Woodlands	Total
(a) Ante-Natal	...	711	1325	2036
(b) Post-Natal	...	36	42	78
No. of individual women who attended:				
(a) Ante-Natal	...	101	244	345
(b) Post-Natal	...	36	42	78
No. of Sessions	...	48	96	144

Average attendance per session:

(a) Ante-Natal	...	...	14.8	13.9
(b) Post-Natal	...	...	.75	.43

(b) **Midwives.**

There is a full complement of midwives in the area and appended is a table of the domiciliary midwifery and visits carried out during the year.

Domiciliary Cases

DOMICILIARY CASES				
Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Total
Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery (either booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at delivery	
28	152	15	21	216

No. of Ante-Natal visits 1,426

No. of Post-Natal visits 4,024

During the year there were 197 requests to doctors for medical aid by the midwives throughout the divisional area.

Pregnancy 63

Labour 96

Lying-in 22

The Child 16

(c) **Gas and Air Analgesia.**

All midwives have attended a course on the administration of gas and air analgesia to ease the pain of childbirth. Appended is a table of the number of cases given this mild anesthetic and also the number of cases to which pethedine was administered.

No. of cases in which Gas and Air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year	...	...	...	...	...	116
1. When the doctor was not present at delivery	...	...	...	...	...	107
2. When doctor was present at delivery	...	...	...	...	...	9
No. of cases in which Pethedine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year	...	...	...	...	...	46
1. When doctor was not present at delivery	...	...	...	...	...	43
2. When doctor was present at delivery	...	...	...	...	...	3

(d) **Maternity Home Accommodation.**

This continues to be limited in Doncaster and District. All cases requiring admission on medical or surgical grounds are admitted at once and social bookings, to the extent of seven per month for the whole of Division 27 are still granted. The two consultants, Miss Peaker and Mr. Stevenson, have been most co-operative.

It has been found, however, that with the heavy demand on limited bed accommodation that some cases are discharged prior to the fourteenth day. The consultants and sister-in-charge, however, always notify such cases in order that continued nursing supervision can be arranged.

Cases admitted to:—

Hamilton Annexe	132
Hamilton Lodge	4
Hallamshire Maternity Home	2
Leeds General Hospital	1
St. Margaret's Home, Leeds	1
Private Nursing Home	9

149

3. Home Nursing.

The staff for the whole division is four nurses and one senior relief nurse. The services of the nurses are called upon directly by the doctors. The very marked increase in the new antibiotic drugs has increased the number of injections which the nurses are now called upon to give. The use of the premises at Bentley for the patients who can get about and only require an injection or a dressing has greatly reduced the amount of travelling by the nurses.

District Nursing (for Divisional Area) 1953.

Type of Case	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses	No. of visits made by Home Nurses
1—Medical	599	12,189
2—Surgical	281	8,005
3—Infectious Disease	4	20
4—Tuberculosis	14	537
5—Maternal Complications	8	101
	906	20,852

4. Home Helps.

This service expands yearly, particularly in the service given to the aged, and it is now a most useful part of the Health Service. In this area only part-time home helps are engaged, and these are mainly middle-aged married women with satisfactory homes of their own, whose children are at work or of school age. The work is entirely domestic and no time can be allocated to sit with the sick or aged; there is still need for voluntary agencies or good neighbours to carry out such kindly acts.

Type of Cases	No. of hours		No. of cases	
	1953	1952	1953	1952
Illness (not to aged)	18	19	5,550½	3,668
Lying-in	9	17	545	1,233
Expectant mother	1	6	15	266
Aged (illness)	46	27	8,961	5,881
Aged (Infirmity)	9	5	1,849½	187
Children of school age	—	1	—	52
Totals	83	75	16,921	11,287

5. Special Clinics.

Special clinics are held for all children suffering from orthopaedic defects, defects of the ear, throat and nose, and defective vision. Appended is a list of such clinics held during the year.

(a) Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist (Mr. Petty)

Clinics held at the Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

No. of children referred to E.N.T. Specialist ...	179
Operations required	108
Treatment required	39
No action	19
Did not attend	13

(b) Refraction (Mr. Mehta)

Clinics held at the Wood Street Clinic, Doncaster.

(c) Orthopaedic (Mr. Maitland Smith)

Clinics held bi-monthly at 20 Christ Church Road, Doncaster.

No. of children examined	23
Operations or treatment required	10
No action	13

(d) Paediatric Clinics (Dr. C. C. Harvey)

This service is greatly appreciated by the doctors in the area, who send their cases to see Dr. Harvey at his monthly clinic or arrange with him for a home visit.

(e) Sun Ray Clinic

The Sun Ray Clinic continues to be held at the Bentley Pavilion three times a week.

6. School Medical Inspection.

Every school child is examined by a whole-time Medical Officer on entry to a primary school, in the last year at a primary school, and in the last year at a secondary school. Additional special examinations are carried out at the request of the parent teacher or at the Medical Officer's discretion.

When the medical examination reveals a defect, arrangements are in force for the case to be followed up and the necessary treatment to be obtained. Minor ailment clinics are held by the School Nurse and quarterly visits to the schools are made for the inspection of heads.

No. of children examined	1,400
Routine	1,391
Specials	9
Re-examination	—
No. of children found to have defects	299
(a) Requiring treatment	154
(b) Requiring observation	145
Nutrition of children examined:	
Normal	1,393
Sub-Normal	7

7. Mental Health Service.

The Mental Health Visitor and the Social Workers have continued to give excellent service to the parents and guardians of the mentally defective persons in the area.

There are 62 such cases in the Division (Adwick and Bentley). Three cases were admitted to an institution during the year and three cases attend an Occupation Centre.

This lack of accommodation for these defective is most serious. It is an urgent necessity that something be done to enable these defectives to attend a centre, learn if possible to use their hands in some kind of work, and give their parents and guardians some relief from the supervision that is required all day long.

8. Speech Therapist.

During the year the services of a Speech Therapist were obtained for Divisions 27, 28 and 29. It is not possible to give an adequate Speech Therapy Service with this limited share of the services of a Speech Therapist, and it is to be hoped that the County Staff of Speech Therapists is increased.

Mrs. Hilton holds a clinic once a week at Bentley and other sessions at the schools in Carcroft and Woodlands.

9. Ambulance Facilities.

This scheme is still operating satisfactorily. There is a free ambulance and sitting car twenty-four hour service for everyone. The vehicles are stationed at Yarborough Terrace, Bentley, and are available on request from doctors, nurses, or from the general public in an emergency.

10. Care and After-Care.

It is important that patients who have been treated in hospital by consultants, either medically or surgically, should receive after-care on their return to their own homes to ensure continued benefit from the treatment.

Discharged patients who require nursing assistance, either from the home nurse, midwife or health visitor, are notified to the Medical Officer of Health who, in co-operation with the patient's doctor, arrange for the necessary service to be given.

In common with many other cases there is a serious shortage of beds for the aged chronic sick, and distressing cases have often to wait for admission. The home nurses and the services of a home help can occasionally help in these conditions, but where there are no relatives living in the house or near at hand, the only solution is removal to hospital.

The medical consultants at the hospital have been most helpful by arranging for copies of letters to the private practitioners regarding patients under 15 years of age to be sent to the Divisional Office.

11. Special Examinations.

Throughout the year special examinations are carried out for the Council of all staff (officials and workmen) who commence work for the Council. Medical examinations and consultations are also held with members of the staff who have prolonged absence with sickness.

Similar examinations are carried out for the West Riding County Council and also of intending teachers prior to admission to college.

No. examined for W.R.C.C.	...	...	9
No. intending teachers examined	...	...	6

12. Telephone Numbers.

Adwick, Public Health Department	Adwick-le-Street 2234
Divisional Health Office	Adwick-le-Street 2176
Ambulance Depot, Yarborough Terrace	Doncaster 49468
Ambulance Depot, Doncaster	Doncaster 53173

13. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Appended is a list of clinics and treatment centres:

CLINICS	SITUATION	TIME OF OPENING
Maternity Child Welfare	Wesleyan Chapel Woodlands	Thursday, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.
"	Presbyterian Church, Carcroft	Thursday, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.
Ante-Natal	Wesleyan Chapel, Woodlands	Tuesday, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.
"	Presbyterian Church, Carcroft	Monday, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	MEN: Tuesday, 5-30—7.30 Friday, 4—6 p.m. WOMEN & CHILDREN: Monday, 4—6 p.m. Friday, 6—8 p.m.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Child Welfare Clinics	By appointment
Vaccination	Child Welfare Centres	By appointment
School Clinics	Presbyterian Church, Carcroft Adwick Park School Hostels Woodlands School Highfields School	Friday, 9—12 a.m. Wednesday, 9—12 a.m. Wednesday, 2—3 p.m. Tuesday, 2—4 p.m. Wednesday, 10—12 a.m.
Orthopædic	Christ Church Road, Doncaster	By appointment
Ear, Nose and Throat	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	By appointment
Refraction	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	By appointment

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water.

The supply of water from the Tickhill Joint Board is now inadequate for the needs of the district. Until the supply, and the service of the water, can be increased this Authority has had to use water from the Bullcroft Pit to augment the supply, particularly at weekends. This Bullcroft water is very hard and it is hoped that the extension of the Tickhill Joint Board wells and services will go ahead as speedily as possible.

2. Rivers and Streams.

The Mill Stream and the Ea beck flow through the area.

3. Drainage and Sewerage.

The effluent from the sewage works continues to be classified as satisfactory. With the erection of the new Council houses, the capacity of the existing sewage works is now reaching its maximum.

4. Scavenging.

This is carried out by the Council's Surveyor. Refuse is tipped on lanes adjoining the Sewage Works and the Ea Beck at Bentley Moor Lane.

5. Offensive Trades.

Fish Frying—there are 16 shops in this area and 29 inspections were made.

Knacker's Yard—none in the area.

Common Lodging Houses—none in the area.

6. Schools.

There are seven primary school department, two secondary modern schools and one grammar school. In addition, the R.C. school is an all-department school.

No schools were closed during the year.

There are five school canteens in the area.

7. Rainfall and Temperature.

Your Surveyor, W. S. Ellis, Esq., had kindly supplied me with a copy of the recording of rainfall and temperature throughout the year.

Month	RAINFALL		TEMPERATURE			
	Year 1953	Year 1952	Minimum Deg. 1953	Maximum Deg. 1952	Minimum Deg. 1953	Maximum Deg. 1952
January	... 20"	1·66"	22	17	54	56
February	... 99"	½" snow 28"	20	23	64	56
March	... 45"	1" snow 2·09"	20	23	75	68
April	... No reading	2" snow 81"	26	27	70	80
May	... No reading	1·20"	30	35	85	85
June	... No reading	1·55"	34	36	87	88
July	... 2·69"	1·40"	42	45	98	94
August	... 2·64"	1·44"	42	24	95	92
September	... 2·16"	1·59"	31	32	74	82
October	... 1·64"	2·61"	26	27	70	64
November	... 1·54"	1·72"	28	17	57	60
December	... 1·24"	1·46"	30	18	57	50
		½" snow				

The wettest day of the year was the 9th November, with a rainfall of ·73", the hottest day was the 6th July, with a temperature of 98° and the coldest days were the 4th February and 4th March, each with a temperature of 20°.

8. Mortuary.

The mortuary and post mortem room in the Council yard are now completely re-equipped with up-to-date fittings.

HOUSING.

157 houses were built in the district during 1953. The number of houses in the various wards are:—

Skellow	...	...	...	...	959
Carcroft	...	...	...	...	1069
Adwick	...	...	...	...	987
Woodlands East	...	...	...	...	599
Woodlands	...	...	...	...	1001
Highfields	...	...	...	...	462
					<hr/> 5077 <hr/>

The useful life of the hostels is approaching a finish. At the time of writing the Council have decided not to let any more hostels and to build houses on the site. Although sub-standard in many ways, these hostels served a most useful purpose when housing accommodation was so limited. Much overcrowding, by reason of young married couples with children having to live with their parents or in limited accommodation in rooms, was abated.

A survey of the district is now being carried out of houses which may be considered for demolition. These properties are not slums such as are found in the large towns, but worn-out stone houses which have been erected many years and cannot now be made fit for human habitation.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 453 cases of infectious diseases were notified, compared with 150 cases in 1952. Measles 321, Whooping Cough 71, Scarlet Fever 24, and Pneumonia 18, accounted for most of the cases.

The two cases of Acute Poliomyelitis notified were confirmed, one paralytic, and both made a satisfactory recovery.

In one case of Whooping Cough, four cases of Scarlet Fever, four cases of Diphtheria, three cases of Dysentery, and one case of Food Poisoning, the diagnosis was not confirmed.

The Food Poisoning cases were isolated cases, and in no instance was it possible to find the cause.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Section F:

Disease	Adwick	High- fields	Wood- lands	Wood- lands East	Carcroft	Skellow	Total
Scarlet Fever	3	2	2	1	6	10	24
Measles	30	19	61	45	66	100	321
Diphtheria	—	1	2	—	1	—	4
Whooping Cough	17	6	11	5	9	23	71
Pneumonia	1	2	3	3	—	9	18
Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	1	—	4	5
Totals ...	53	31	81	55	83	150	453

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	& over 65	Total	Hosp	Con- firmed	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	—	—	3	6	4	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	20	—
Measles	20	10	54	46	65	91	32	1	1	1	—	—	321	—	321	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	4	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	4	12	10	9	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	71	1	70	—
Pneumonia	4	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	6	18	—	18	—
Polio- myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	—	4	—
Totals ...	34	15	70	63	79	112	52	4	4	9	2	9	453	33	440	—

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation clinics were held throughout the year at schools and Child Welfare Centres.

Acceptances of immunisation against Diphtheria have increased again, but continued efforts are being made by all nurses to increase the acceptance rate.

The Public Health Service can take credit for many achievements, but none is greater than this disappearance of Diphtheria. Complacency must be guarded against, however, and the efforts made to increase the acceptance rate are not now as easy as when Diphtheria was prevalent in the district.

On the 31st December, 1953, the following figures were submitted to the Ministry of Health.

	Age under five years Age 5 years	and over under 15 but under 15	Total
No. of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the authority's area between 1st. Jan. and 31st December, 1953	226	12	238
No. of children who received a Booster injection	26	154	180

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population

Age at 31/12/53	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	Total
Number immunised	41	894	1909	828	3672
Estimated Child Population 1953	1650		3400		4890
Percentage immunised	56 %		80 %		

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Clinics were held throughout the year at the Child Welfare Centres. There has been no large scale acceptance of the preventive measure by the mothers, but the numbers are increasing.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Age at 31/12/53	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	Total
Immunised 1953	13	127	45	27	18	4	234
Immunised 1952	—	12	77	33	18	3	143
Total immunised	13	139	122	60	36	7	377

Vaccination.

Vaccination is carried out at all the clinics, but the numbers accepting this protection against Smallpox are very small.

Age	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 and over	total
No. vaccinated ...	91	19	13	31	22	176

Tuberculosis

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

NEW CASES

DEATHS

Age Period	RESPIRATORY				OTHER FORMS				RESPIRATORY				OTHER FORMS			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
0 to 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5 to 15	1	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 25	—	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 35	2	2	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 45	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 55	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 to 65	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	13	4	14	2	2	2	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—

Tuberculosis.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There were four deaths attributed to Tuberculosis during the year, giving a death rate of 0·27 per 1,000 population.

The number of cases in the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1953, compared with the previous year, was:—

1953				1952			
	M	F			M	F	
Respiratory	68	54	...	Respiratory	63	53	
Other forms	32	16	...	Other forms	29	16	

There have been no cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The medical practitioners in the area are prompt in their notification of Tuberculosis.

Care and After-Care of Tuberculosis.

A special committee for this purpose has been established for some years. The committee consists of lay members and representatives of the Medical Officers of Health in Doncaster and district. Financial assistance is given to the committee by the West Riding County Council and the Doncaster County Borough.

It has been possible to help many cases with clothing, bedding, etc., and 14 patients have received free milk. This committee carries out most useful work, and the advice of the special health visitors for tuberculosis is always available.

The tuberculosis health visitor continues to prove a most valuable link between the Consultant and the Chest Clinic and the Medical Officer of Health. Background reports are submitted to each officer, and this home visiting enables the chest physician to be assured that his advice is being carried out. It also enables the Medical Officer of Health to consider the housing conditions and to attempt where possible to improve them.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1953.

All Causes: 195.

	Male	Female
	112	83
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	3
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8. Measles	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, long, bronchus	7	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1
16. Diabetes	—	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	14
18. Coronary disease, angina	10	8
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	2
20. Other heart disease	12	18
21. Other circulatory disease	8	2
22. Influenza	4	3
23. Pneumonia	6	5
24. Bronchitis	12	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	1	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	3
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	2
34. All other accidents	3	1
35. Suicide	3	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—

**Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality,
Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain
Infectious Diseases in the Year 1953.**

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

Rates per 1,000 home population.

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (incl. London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County
Births:				
Live births	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5
	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.38
Still births	22.4 (a)	24.8 (a)	21.4 (a)	21.0 (a)
Deaths:				
All Causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5
Typhoid and paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing polioencephalitis) ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64
Notifications (corrected)				
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal infection ...	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02
Whooping Cough	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73
Acute poliomyelitis (includ- ing polioencephalitis) ...				
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07
Non-paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
Food poisoning	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38
Puerperal pyrexia	18.23 (a)	24.33 (a)	12.46 (a)	28.61 (a)
Deaths:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
All causes under 1 year of age	26.8 (b)	30.8	24.3	24.8
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related Live Births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Intermediate List No. and Cause	No. of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rate per million women aged 15-44
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	68	0·10	1
A116 Abortion with toxæmia	7	0·01	
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	166	0·24	
A117 Hæmorrhage of preg- nancy and childbirth	90	0·13	
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	30	0·04	3
A119 Abortion with sepsis ...	39	0·06	4
A120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ...	125	0·18	

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	31	30	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		33	32	—	—

Cases in which defects were found—Nil return

Outwork—Nil return.

J. FERGUSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
ADWICK-LE-STREET

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
W. SENIOR, M.S.I.A.

for the Year 1953

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Adwick-le-Street.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my annual report for 1953.

In the following pages are tabulated the inspections made and notices served, both preliminary and statutory, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Housing Act, 1936, also of work carried out as a result of the requirements of those notices.

Housing.

In addition to the repair of dwellinghouses, achieved mainly as a result of informal representation, five houses, numbered 1—6 Fern Bank, Adwick-le-Street, were represented as being unfit for human habitation. The Council made demolition orders upon each house under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. No appeals were made by the owners against the Demolition Orders, which are now operative. At a later date some of the tenants were re-housed by the Council, the others found alternative accommodation, and all five houses are now empty and awaiting demolition.

Drainage.

Considerable surface water drainage reconstruction has been carried out in Church Lane, Adwick-le-Street, where it was found that the existing surface water drainage was obstructed, defective, and in some cases had not been properly connected to the main surface water drain.

During the year I was successful in obtaining the re-installation of wash-bowls in the bathrooms of houses in Skellow. When the houses were built the bathrooms were provided with wash-bowls having hot and cold water laid on. As the wash-bowls became defective, the owners at that time removed them and dismantled the water fittings. The matter has now been satisfactorily dealt with, although there may be other cases yet to find.

Water Supply.

Frequent sampling in the Colliery yard, offices and laboratory at Brodsworth has revealed that the water supply obtained from the Colliery remains contaminated, notwithstanding the installation of a chlorination plant. Contamination is revealed when chlorination breaks down. The Coal Board have been advised to lay on town's water.

During the year, in a dry period, the water supply to Fairview Avenue and Great North Road, Woodlands, became inadequate. Whilst the supply reached the ground floor sanitary fittings, there was insufficient pressure to reach first floor fittings, except during the night. The difficulty was overcome by the action taken by the Water Engineer.

Milk Supply

During the year 72 samples of Pasteurised milk and 48 samples of T.T. Pasteurised milk have been taken for methylene blue and phosphatase tests, of which each sample satisfactorily passed the prescribed test. Also 24 samples of Sterilised milk have been taken, and these, too, satisfied the prescribed test.

30 samples of milk were taken for chemical analysis, of which 29 were certified as genuine. Of the 29 reported genuine, one was found to be slightly deficient in fat solids, but there was no evidence that water had been added.

With regard to the 30th sample, this was found to be adulterated by 1% extraneous water. Facts in connection with this case were submitted to the County Council, who cautioned the vendor concerned.

I have continued taking samples of raw milk (before pasteurisation) for examination for the presence of tuberculosis. During the year 105 such samples were taken and reports were received in respect of 103, the other two samples had been submitted to the laboratory for examination by other local authorities. All but five samples were negative, and of the five first samples found to contain tuberculosis, a further investigation was carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries at the farms concerned.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Sub-Section 5 of Regulation 21 of these regulations states that:—

“A milk room shall not be used for any other purposes than the cooling, processing, handling or storing of milk, the manufacturing of milk into milk products and the cleansing and storing of milk utensils.”

The Food and Drugs Authority, that is the County Council, who are now responsible for the granting of licences to pasteurise milk, gave consent to a dairy for the bottling of orange juice in the dairy. At a later date the County Council were informed by the Ministry of Food that such a practice was a contravention of this regulation and that it must cease. The County Council then notified me that whilst they were the authority for granting milk pasteurisation licences, the District Council were responsible for the administration of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, and although they had in the first place given consent, they could do nothing but ask the District Council to deal with the matter under this section. The attention of the dairy was subsequently called to the contravention which was taking place, and they were asked to comply with the Regulations. The dairy asked for time in

which to make the necessary adjustments. Unfortunately, the dairy extended considerably the time they requested in the first place. Eventually the bottling of orange juice was removed from the dairy.

Regulation 30 reads:—

“Every person engaged in the sale, conveyance or distribution of milk shall use all practicable precautions for preventing the milk from being unnecessarily exposed to heat and from being contaminated by dirt, dust, rainwater or otherwise.”

The attention of all milk retailers in the District was called to the requirements of this particular regulation, as a result of which there has been a considerable improvement in the retail milk delivery vehicles in this District.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

The control of these habitations is becoming more difficult, mainly by reason of itinerant hawkers and dealers who make use of the lanes and grass verges on the outskirts of the District. Some of them appear to be engaged in buying old iron, etc., and taking it into the marine stores in neighbouring towns. The problem is very difficult, for the people concerned can be encamped for several days before I am aware of it and create a nuisance on sites where there is no drainage, refuse accommodation, lavatory accommodation, or water supply. When the site is vacated they leave an accumulation of refuse and rubbish.

Whilst the four caravans on the Askern Road site still remain, all are now empty. During the year one caravan which had occupied a site just off Windmill Balk Lane for a number of years was destroyed after the occupant died, and his relatives requested the local authority to destroy it, and this was carried out.

Smoke Abatement.

This subject has been reported upon both in monthly and annual reports for some time now. Early in the year the mechanisation of the Bullcroft Main Colliery was completed, since when there has been none, or very slight, smoke from this Colliery.

In my last annual report I mentioned the position at Brodsworth Main Colliery, where half the boiler house was mechanised some years ago. This had improved the position as regards smoke abatement at that time, but as the second half of the boiler-house was being brought back into use smoke emission had increased.

Representations were made to the National Coal Board who, during 1954, mechanised six of the remaining hand-fired boilers. I understand that it is intended to carry out further mechanisation. The general position is much improved, although there is, at times, some smoke emission.

Atmospheric pollution does not recognise Local Authority boundaries. This district has also benefitted from the mechanisation of Bentley Colliery boiler-house, the smoke from which, when the wind was unfavourable, regularly reached this district.

During the year observation of the Percy Jackson Grammar School chimney revealed excessive smoke emission. On making a visit to the boiler-house it was found that one of the two boilers was not in use owing to its defective condition. Representations were made to the Education Authority, who subsequently arranged for the replacement of the defective boiler.

West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

The following sections of this Act were adopted during the year:—

Section 30—Demolition of Buildings.

Section 75—Slaughter of Animals otherwise than for human consumption.

Section 76—Registration of Hawkers of Food and their Premises.

Section 88—Safety of Stands.

Section 120—Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers.

The advertisement regarding the adoption was published in the Doncaster Chronicle and the provisions of the sections came into operation on the 1st February, 1954. It was also resolved to make byelaws under Section 120.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 154.

Two summonses were taken out against dealers for handing out balloons to children on exchange for rags. A conviction was secured in each case.

Summonses were also taken out in another case, but the persons concerned could not be traced at a later date.

RETURN OF INSPECTIONS, 1953.

Inspection of dwellinghouses	270
Investigation of cases of infectious disease and food poisoning	45
Investigation of complaints	105
Dwellinghouses regarding dirty condition	48
Dwellinghouses regarding verminous condition	25
Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures	17
Schools	16
Factories	10
Shops re Shops Act	82
Licensed Premises and Clubs	12
Bakehouses	12
Dairies	23
Cafe	5
Ice-cream premises	25
Premises—bottled milk	19
Food preparing premises	39
Fried fish shops	29
Shops—meat and other food	44
Premises re keeping of animals, etc.	2
Drains	280
Smoke observations	23
Visits to steam-raising plant	44
Canteens, etc.	23
Premises re rodents	29

Streams and watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	10
Colliery spoilbanks	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	4
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	12
Premises with regard to water supply	...	...	...	...	...	9
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	31
Meat stalls	...	...	...	...	...	26
Fish stalls	...	...	...	...	...	37
Stalls of other food	...	...	...	...	...	389
Premises re offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse tips	...	...	...	...	...	14
Collieries	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits regarding burial of destitute persons	1
<hr/>						
Re-inspections	592
<hr/>						
Premises disinfected	29
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No. of milk samples taken for chemical analysis	30
No. of milk samples taken for examination for b. tuberculosis	105
No. of pasteurised milk samples taken for methylene blue and phosphatase test	...	...	...	...	...	72
No. of T.T. (pasteurised) milk samples taken for methylene blue and phosphatase test	...	...	...	...	...	48
No. of sterilised milk samples taken for turbidity test	...	...	...	...	...	24
No. of water samples taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	19
No. of ice-cream samples taken for methylene blue test	...	...	...	...	...	83
No. of ice-cream samples taken for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	...	6
<hr/>						
No. of informal notices outstanding 31st December, 1952	...	...	...	...	...	53
No. of informal notices served during 1953	...	...	...	...	...	144
<hr/>						
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	197
No. of informal notices complied with during 1953	...	...	...	...	...	145
<hr/>						
	...	...	...	...	...	52
<hr/>						
No. of formal notices outstanding 31st December, 1952	...	...	...	...	...	17
No. of formal notices served during 1953	...	...	...	...	...	10
<hr/>						
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	27
No. of formal notices complied with during 1953	...	...	...	...	...	22
<hr/>						
No. of formal notices outstanding 31st December, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	5

Details of repairs carried out in houses other than Council Houses upon informal and formal notices served under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Housing Act, 1936.

Living Rooms.

Old windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dampness in ceilings prevented	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ceiling re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plaster of walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Plaster of ceiling repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
New fireplaces provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fireplace re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Old fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ovens repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ovens provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cooking-range renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cooking-range repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cooking-range provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2

Sculleries or Wash Kitchens.

Old windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dampness prevented in walls	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plaster of walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plaster of ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old sinks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Extension of sink waste pipe	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink waste pipe provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipes trapped	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coppers provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Coppers—furnace pan provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Copper—firebox provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cooking-range repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cooking-range renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Copper re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3

Sleeping Rooms.

Old windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	...	...	13
Plaster of walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Plaster of ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ceiling reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dampness in ceilings prevented	...	...	...	...	...	5
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Attic—Dampness in ceiling prevented	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dormer window repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1

Passages.

Light and ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	1
Dampness in walls prevented	...	...	...	...	1
Plaster of walls repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Plaster of ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Floors reconstructed	...	...	...	...	1
Staircase repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Door repaired	...	...	...	...	1

External.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Yards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eaves gutters provided	...	...	...	...	...	7
Eaves gutters cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Eaves gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fall-pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fall-pipes cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fall-pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney pots provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Path-pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dish stone to gully renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sink gully grate provided	...	...	...	...	...	8

Outbuildings—Coal Stores.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Door provided	...	...	...	...	...	1

Water Closets.

Eaves gutters provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fall-pipes repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
New cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Seats provided	...	...	...	...	...	6

New pedestals provided	11
Joint between flush pipe and pedestal repaired ...	3
Joint between pedestal and drain repaired	1
Soil pipes repaired	5
Flush pipes repaired	2
Water supply pipes repaired	11
Access to water closet provided	1
new step to water closet provided	1
Ceiling—plaster repaired	1
Walls—plaster repaired	1
Additional water closets provided	9

Drains.

Ventilation pipes renewed	3
Ventilation pipes repaired	46
Wire cage to ventilation pipe	57
Repaired	1
Re-constructed	9
New drains laid	10
Sink drains cleansed	16
Ventilated	2
Inspection chambers built	8
Inspection chambers repaired	13
Inspection chamber—surround reconstructed	1
Inspection chamber filled in	5
Self-cleansing gullies provided	1
Sink drains cleansed	2
Sink drains re-constructed	2

General.

Waste pipe to bath provided	1
Waste pipe to wash basin provided	2
Wash basin provided	1
Provision of hot water supply	1
Hot water supply repaired	1
Houses cleansed	4
Gate and posts repaired	2
Disinfestation operations to dwellinghouses	4
Ditches cleansed	1

Inspection of Food Supply.

The following articles of food have been condemned and destroyed:—

Peaches	1 tin	Onions	3 jars
Plums	29 tins	Red Cabbage	3 jars
Cherries	7 tins	Tomato Chutney	1 bottle
Pineapple	9 jars	Luncheon Meat	23 tins
Pineapple	20 tins	Luncheon Meat	1½ lbs.
Strawberries	10 tins	Veal	2 tins
Oranges	6 tins	Veal	2 lbs.
Bilberries	4 jars	Tinned Ham	209 lbs.
Bilberries	6 tins	Ham	38 lbs.
Apricots	3 jars	Ham and Veal	4 tins
Apricots	5 tins	Sausage	464 lbs.
Apples	7 tins	Jellied Veal	8 tins
Grapes	8 tins	Jellied Veal	2 lbs.
Fruit Salad	5 tins	Steak	12 tins
Blackcurrants	2 tins	Fish Paste	25 jars
Greengages	8 tins	Meat Paste	1 jar
Damsons	77 tins	Ham and Meat Loaf	2 tins
Prunes	6 tins	Mincemeat Loaf	10 tins
Prunes	58 tins	Mixed Beef Loaf	2 tins
Grapefruit	1 tin	Tinned Tongue	18 lbs.
Grapefruit	1 jar	Tongue	11 lbs.
Cherry Jam	2 jars	Chopped Pork	3½ lbs.
Plum Jam	9 jars	Pork Pies	6
Raspberry Jam	1 jar	Kidney	5 tins
Strawberry Jam	16 jars	Pork	6 tins
Pineapple Jam	2 tins	Rabbit	6 tins
Strawberry & Gooseberry Jam	13 tins	Corned Beef	1 tin
Apricot Jam	2 jars	Bacon	52½ lbs.
Greengage Jam	1 jar	Fish Cakes	30
Golliberry Jam	2 jars	Pilchards	1 tin
Mincemeat	3 jars	Sardines	1 tin
Marmalade Jam	15 jars	Salmon	1 tin
Blackcurrant Jam	1 jar	Crab	1 tin
Golden Syrup	2 tins	Herrings	1 tin
Orange Curd	3 jars	Tomatoes	233 tins
Evaporated Milk	34 tins	Tomato Juice	82 tins
Sweetened Milk	12 tins	Beans	38 tins
Skimmed Milk	4 tins	Peas	190 tins
Cream	2 tins	Carrots	3 tins
Horlicks	1 jar	Macaroni	1 tin
Coffee	1 bottle	Beans in Tomatoes	1 tin
Cornflakes	1 packet	Mint Sauce	1 jar
Quaker Oats	2 boxes	Cheese	9 packets
Soup	5 tins	Cheese	43½ lbs.
Stew	2 tins	Butter	5 lbs.
Pan Yam Pickle	1 jar	Cake Mixture	7 packets
Sauce	6 bottles	Self Raising Flour	4 bags
Pickled Onions	3 jars	Plain Flour	7 bags
Piccalilli	2 jars	Loaves	18
Salad Cream	3 jars	Swiss Rolls	7
		Cake	89½ lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

By the Sale of Milk Regulations, milk has to contain not less than 3% fat and not less than 8.5% solids other than fat.

It is also an offence to add either colouring matter or preservatives to milk.

During the year under review 30 milk samples have been taken for chemical analysis; all but one were found genuine. Details are set out below:—

No.	Total Solids %	Solid Fat %	Solids Not Fat %	Ash %	Preserva- tives	Freezing Point 0°C.	Remarks
1	11.81	3.30	8.51	—	—	—	Genuine
2	11.83	3.40	8.43	—	—	0.535°C	Genuine
3	11.96	3.45	8.51	—	—	—	Genuine
4	12.16	3.55	8.61	—	—	—	Genuine
5	11.91	3.30	8.61	—	—	—	Genuine
6	12.43	3.80	8.63	—	—	—	Genuine
7	11.91	3.20	8.71	—	—	—	Genuine
8	13.52	4.75	8.77	—	—	—	Genuine
9	12.17	3.20	8.97	—	—	—	Genuine
10	12.04	3.35	8.69	—	—	—	Genuine
11	12.17	3.45	8.72	—	—	—	Genuine
12	11.97	3.25	8.72	—	—	—	Genuine
13	12.82	3.50	9.32	—	—	—	Genuine
14	11.89	3.35	8.54	—	—	—	Genuine
15	11.96	3.35	8.61	—	—	—	Genuine
16	11.95	3.25	8.70	—	—	—	Genuine
17	11.91	3.20	8.71	—	—	—	Genuine
18	11.95	3.30	8.65	—	—	—	Genuine
19	12.14	3.50	8.64	—	—	—	Genuine
20	12.21	3.50	8.71	—	—	—	Genuine
21	12.28	3.40	8.88	—	—	—	Genuine
22	12.16	3.55	8.61	—	—	—	Genuine
23	12.17	3.60	8.57	—	—	—	Genuine
24	12.24	3.50	8.74	—	—	—	Genuine
25	12.88	3.65	9.23	—	—	—	Genuine
26	12.33	3.65	8.68	—	—	—	Genuine
27	12.40	3.65	8.75	—	—	—	Genuine
28	12.37	3.70	8.67	—	—	—	Genuine
29	12.33	3.65	8.68	—	—	—	Genuine
30	11.86	3.44	8.42	—	—	0.524°C	Adulterated by approx. 1 per cent. of extraneous water.

Sample No. 2—Whilst the solids, not fat, in this Milk fall below the presumptive limit of 8.5%, the Freezing Point, in each case, indicates that water has not been added.

ICE-CREAM (Heat Treatment, Etc.) REGULATIONS, 1947.

The regulations broadly require that, subject to certain qualifications, the ingredients of ice-cream shall be heat treated after being mixed and that the mixture shall then be cooled until the freezing process has begun. After freezing the ice-cream must not be sold unless it has been kept at a temperature of not more than 28°F, or if its temperature has risen above 28°F, unless it has again been heat treated and then kept at not more than 28°F after being frozen.

In the circular accompanying the regulations it is stated that as yet no test has been devised the reliability of which is sufficiently established to justify its use as a statutory test, non-compliance with which would constitute an offence. However, attention is drawn to a form of methylene blue test, and it is suggested that if out of the four grades recommended ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 and 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which calls for further investigation.

Of the 83 ice-cream samples taken:—

74 or 89.16%	were in Grade 1	Satisfactory
5 or 6.02%	were in Grade 2	Satisfactory
2 or 2.41%	were in Grade 3	Doubtful
2 or 2.41%	were in Grade 4	Unsatisfactory

By the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, ice-cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and 7½ per cent. milk solids other than fat.

No.	Total Solid	Fat %	Preservatives	Remarks
1	36.48	10.10	Absent	Genuine
2	31.70	8.85	Absent	Genuine
3	38.88	10.74	Absent	Genuine
4	37.90	12.05	Absent	Genuine
5	42.03	14.69	Absent	Genuine
6	37.04	10.21	Absent	Genuine

There are in the District 23 shops registered for the sale of ice-cream. The one ice-cream factory in the District closed down on the 31st December, 1953.

Water Supply.

During the year 19 samples of water have been obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, and the Public Analyst.

Sample taken from	No.	Probable No. of Coliform bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days 37° C per 100 ml.		Probable No. of Faecal per 100 ml.	Remarks.
			
1. Water Works	6	0	Satisfactory
2. Water Works	3	0	Satisfactory
3. Water Works	3	0	Satisfactory
4. Water Works	2	0	Satisfactory
5. Water Works	1	0	Satisfactory
6. Water Works	1	0	Satisfactory
7. Brodsworth Colliery Offices			0	0	Satisfactory
8. Brodsworth Colliery Yard	...		0	0	Satisfactory
9. Brodsworth Colliery Lab.	...		0	0	Satisfactory
10. Red House Farm	0	0	Satisfactory
11. Carlsen Cafe	0	0	Satisfactory
12. Brodsworth Colliery Offices			16	3	Contaminated
13. Brodsworth Colliery Yard	...		6	2	Contaminated
14. Brodsworth Colliery Lab.	...		3	2	Contaminated
15. Red House Farm	0	0	Satisfactory
16. Carlsen Cafe	0	0	Satisfactory
17. Brodsworth Colliery Yard	...		0	0	Satisfactory
18. Brodsworth Colliery Offices			0	0	Satisfactory
19. Brodsworth Colliery Lab.	...		0	0	Satisfactory

I think it is worth calling the attention of the Council to the hardness of the water which results from the admixture of water from Bullcroft Main Colliery, which is responsible for the deposit of lime in the hot water systems of the dwellinghouses, and in turn is responsible for a large number of defective water fittings. It will be appreciated that the continual renewal of fireback boilers, etc., is an expensive item to both Council, Coal Board, and privately-owned houses.

RODENT CONTROL (RAT) OPERATIONS (Sorex No. 1).

Year ending 31st December, 1953.

Quarter Ending	Premises Treated	Points (Sorex)	Baits Laid	C.T.	P.T.	N.T.	Rat Bodies Recovered
31/ 3/53 ...	62	438	3835	440	1499	1896	86
30/ 6/53 ...	46	164	1662	153	704	805	38
30/ 9/53 ...	23	110	1157	135	468	554	34
31/12/53 ...	33	191	1473	66	706	701	40
	164	903	8127	794	3377	3956	198

RODENT CONTROL (RAT) OPERATIONS (A.N.T.U.).

Quarter Ending	Premises Treated	Points	Pre- baits	C.T.	P.T.	N.T.	Poison Points	C.T.	P.T.	N.T.	Rat Bodies Recovered
31/3/53 ...	11	118	382	212	69	101	84	—	51	33	11
30/6/53 ...	1	8	32	—	—	32	—	No points laid			
30/9/53 ...	2	45	135	38	48	49	20	—	17	13	3
	14	171	549	250	117	182	114	—	68	46	14

RODENT CONTROL (MICE) OPERATIONS. (Sorex No. 5).

Quarter Ending	Premises Treated	Points (Sorex)	Bait Laid	C.T.	P.T.	N.T.	Rat Bodies Recovered
31/ 3/53 ...	2	16	88	—	34	54	—
30/ 6/53 ...	2	40	184	3	81	100	7
31/12/53 ...	10	86	136	—	60	76	—
	14	142	408	3	175	230	7

